

THE CALEDONIAN.

BY A. G. CHADWICK.

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TERMS.—The *CALEDONIAN* will be published weekly at \$2.00 per annum, or at \$1.50 if paid in advance. If payment is made within six months, the price of the paper will be discontinued as an advance price. No paper will be sent out until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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Miscellaneous.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.—WAGES OF LABOR.

We invite attention to the following admirable extract from the speech of Mr. Webster, on Long Island, in reference to the war of Government upon the wages of labor. They will find it a clear and conclusive exposition of the hostility of the Administration to the interests of the laborer and the poor man, and a full and complete confirmation of the excellent speech of Senator Davis in reply to Senator Buchanan. After referring to the sub-treasury, he goes on to remark:

"But this subject draws after it another principle inseparable from its doctrines; that it is necessary to curtail the wages of working men. The support of the sub-treasury scheme has said this: they have all said it. I do not see why Mr. Buchanan alone should be singled out to have this declaration fastened on him; he only said in a clear manner what the others said not so clearly. They have adopted the plan of the sub-treasury and this plan, as a natural consequence, leads to the restriction and contraction of the currency, and as a matter of course to a reduction of prices. Well, they say that wages ought to be reduced. They must take up that position, or give up the sub-treasury; and if they give that up, they give themselves."

You may take Calhoun and Buchanan, and Webster, and Tappan, and you'll find that they have all declared this; they all say that it is necessary to reduce the prices of labor. I aver that Mr. Tappan declared that labor ought to come down to 11 cents a day. This I did not hear him say; he did not say it in Congress; but there are numerous affidavits of the fact that he said it out of Congress. I have heard the declaration of the leaders of the party in relation to this subject; I have seen and read their references to Cuba; I have seen the debates in the House of Representatives on the subject published by authority; and this is the burden of the whole, that the wages of labor ought to come down.

They say that the petty states of the Mediterranean, Naples, Corsica, Sardinia, Genoa, and others are the proper examples for the people of the United States! Was ever any thing heard so monstrous? Why, my friends, these gentlemen are petty men; they have a sort of feeling on this subject that comes near insanity. They forget where they are. They forget that they are American citizens. They forget who and what are the laborers of this great nation, or they would never hold out to them the petty sovereignties of Europe as examples.

And is this course of conduct democratic? Why, the laborers of this country constitute 15 out of 16 of the entire population; I mean all who labor: all those who labor on their own farms, all those who labor in the true sense of the word; and all those who labor in shops, or in their own dwellings, or on the capital of others; these are 14 out of 15 of the whole people. And yet you profess to reduce the price of labor, reduce the wages of all these men. Is that good democratic doctrine? Let old Suffolk answer. (Loud cries of 'No! No!') Is that the doctrine which constitutes the greatest good to the greatest number?

This doctrine, my friends, originated in a total misapprehension of the state of the laborers here, and the laborers in other countries. Look at Suffolk for instance. You are not quite as democratic here as we are in old Massachusetts. You have many large farms from three hundred to five hundred acres in each, that have come to you by inheritance and in other ways. We have scarcely any of these in Massachusetts. Well, how is it here? What you labor on your own farms? You know you are enabled to manage in this way. But how many of you, I would ask, can educate your families on mere rent and property; how many can give their children proper education by the income they obtain from land which they pay a rent for? None. In Massachusetts, none can afford to spend \$4000 or \$5000 to bring up a family out of property which they rent. But here nine tenths of you work on your own land. In Europe, ninety-nine out of every one hundred work on other men's lands. Is your labor, by your own hands, at your own ploughs, in your own barns, reaping and threshing your own wheat—lords of the soil, as you are—more to be compared to that of Europe where 10,000 of the laborers don't own amongst the whole of them enough land to make one acre? No. There's a vast difference in the state of the two. And the idea of comparing them, as you do, altogether from a misapprehension of the condition of the laborers of the two countries. The example of Europe has miserably misled them to advocate the propriety of reducing the prices of labor here to the European standard.

A year ago I was in England; in the south of England, which is a little the poorest part of the country—and I was in the center of England, and in the north. And I was very particular to find out how the laborers fared there. It was a subject that deeply interested me, and I made particular inquiries to find out all about it. I wanted to know every thing about it. And if I went away as an American, I came home 300,000 times more as an American, to the back bone, than I was when I left here. (Immense cheering.)

On the 22d of September of last year, I was in the South of England; and I found the price of labor there for a good man was seven shillings a week, and he has to board himself and his family. In the center of England, which is the richest and best part of the country, and where the soil is more productive, in the midst of the harvest time, a good man can only get eighteen pence a day, or about 33 cents a day, and board himself and his family. In the South of Scotland he gets no more, and in the north he doesn't get so much.

And in the midst of the best season of the year for laborers, I have seen thousands of them going along the road side with their sickles on their shoulders, desirous of working for 1s. 7d. a day, and couldn't get it. That's labor in other countries—that's labor in Europe. Do we want to come to that? (Cries of 'no, no'.)

And now what I wish you to do is, not to take my opinion or statements for this; but to go home and examine the subject for yourselves. And you will see that the sub-treasury scheme leads to this. Its friends say it does.—Mr. Tappan says that the wages of labor must and ought to come down to eleven cents a day; and they, I think, must be disposed to thank him for little who will thank him for that. But go home and enquire all about this. Don't take the statement of that old aristocrat, Mr. Webster, for truth, unless you find it so.

There is not a more thoroughly independent set of people in the world than the community in this same county of Suffolk. Here you are all of you farmers. You have your fine lands stocked with cattle, your woods filled with game, your broad and beautiful bay; and when you have no desire to plough the land, you can take your boat and plough the ocean. (Immense cheering, and cries of 'true! true!')

It is true that your soil is not so fertile as that of Michigan, Kentucky, or some of the Western and Southern States. But you have one great advantage which they have not. You are near a great market, and that market must be supplied. If prices are bad, it is true that you suffer a little. But prices are never so bad as to distress any one of you, on account of the many resources which you have to avail yourselves of.

Well, in this respect you are fortunate. But remember that the country is not all so fortunate, and so well situated as you are. There is the great commercial interest that has suffered and is still suffering so deeply; and there are the great manufacturing districts that are suffering. I do not mean merely the large cotton and woolen manufactories of the eastern states, but the small ones scattered all over the northern states, where they make shoes and hats, and carriages and harnesses. All these are completely cut up, and their business is gone.

And now, my friends, it is for you, as you value not only your own prosperity, but the welfare of the whole community, the prosperity of your neighbors and fellow citizens, to say whether you don't wish to see all portions and all classes of this great country flourishing and happy. And then look at the sub-treasury scheme and say if it is a scheme under which all classes of the community can flourish.

Enquire carefully and fully into the state of business all over the country; ascertain what has caused all the prostration in trade and commerce. For I think you hear and see much more of the storm than you feel yourself. Providence has kindly protected you from the violent changes that have affected all those communities in the country whose prosperity depends upon the production and disposal of some one great article, as the cotton and tobacco of the South, or the Wheat of Ohio and the West.

How fortunately are you not situated! You raise all that is necessary to supply your wants yourself. You live well—I believe you have a sort of universal taste for that kind of thing, by what I have seen since I have been amongst you. (Laughter and cheers.) You send the surplus of your produce to market. Remember, only the surplus. If prices be high, that affects only the surplus. If they are low, still it is only the surplus that is affected. And if prices are down one half, only the surplus feels that fall.

But it is not so with the south. The planter can't eat it, nor he can't drink it, nor he can't smoke it. He has to sell the whole of it; and if prices fall the full runs through the whole. And he has to buy all he wants for his own use out of the diminished sum which his produce yields him.

But with you the case is very different. You consume nine tenths and sell one tenth. The same thing holds true of the great grain regions that I have stated, of the cotton regions, and so on of all those districts that raise provisions and produce for exportation. You have the great market of N. York close to you; the people there must eat, and you must feed them. But take Ohio and Michigan. If the market for their produce falls, it affects the farmer's products and labor for the whole year.

Now, then, carefully examine these subjects, & you will find that the war against labor is a war against the very vitality of the United States. And I wish the price of labor to be kept up. There is no more sure criterion of the prosperity of a country than when you hear every body say—'Our wages are high?' If wages are high, depend upon it the great mass of the community are happy and prosperous.

How different is the situation of our glorious America from the condition of Europe. Do the laborers of the countries there send their children to school, furnish them with all kinds of books, and educate them in a manner to fit them for filling any station in the country. Why, there, such a thing is never heard of. Such a thing is not known in those countries where the cheap jackets come from, that you hear so much of the cheap labor of

tained through the land. They never are and never will be able to do as you do.

Away, then with the insane project of reducing the price of the labor of those hard hands and honest hearts, who are the pride, support and glory of the country. Away at once and forever with all comparisons that are to be made between these men—such men—to the level with the laborers in Europe.

And now, then, in leaving that subject, I say that the whole doctrine of the administration, in regard to the price of labor, is not a very democratic doctrine.

From the Quebec Gazette.

Execution of a Seaman for Murder.—A melancholy event took place yesterday in the Harbour of Quebec, the seaman who was convicted for murdering a Sergeant of marines on board H. M. S. Cleopatra, having undergone the extreme penalty of martial law. This, we believe, is the first time that such an occurrence has come to pass in this port, and a painful interest was excited in the minds of the inhabitants of Quebec. We are unable even if we were willing to gratify the curiosity of those who entertained a morbid desire to learn minute particulars of the last moments of a fellow being who has deserved the awful sentence incurred by a flagrant breach of Divine and human law, and we therefore confine ourselves to a record of the following facts.

Sometime before the hour appointed for the execution, two boats from each of the other four of Her Majesty's Ships now in port, proceeded within a short distance of the Cleopatra, which had hoisted the signal for punishment, and took up their several stations, two were also furnished by the Cleopatra, thus making the whole number of boats ten which by stemming the tide with their oars remained stationary opposite the bow of the latter vessel. A large number of the inhabitants had assembled on the wharves, the ramparts, and other places commanding a view of the ships of war, & as the dread hour, eight o'clock approached, the most intense anxiety was depicted on every countenance. At about 5 minutes before eight, the crews of the Winchester, 50 (flagship of Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey) Vestal 26; Crocodile, 20; and Pilot, 60, ascended the rigging of their respective vessels, in order to witness of the terrible example about to be made of one who, by his crimes had rendered himself unworthy of being any longer entitled to be one of their fellow seamen. Precisely as eight bells struck, a gun was fired from the star board bow of the Cleopatra, and on the clearing away of the smoke the unfortunate culprit was discovered above, in the agonies of death strangled from the fore yard arm. His sufferings were of short duration, the absence of all motion soon told that all was over, and his spirit had departed for that world where, it has been sincerely prayed he may meet with mercy. We learn that on Saturday night last the deceased attempted suicide by putting the string of his drawers round his neck and pulling it tight in a slip knot, and had very nearly succeeded in his purpose ere he was discovered & deterred from adding the crime of self murder to those already on his head.—The name of the culprit was Robert Collins, and if any thing further than the sentence of the court were required to convince us that he deserved his doom, it would be found in the following remarkable circumstance:—when the court inquired if there was any one who could speak in favor of the prisoners character, and general conduct, not an officer—not a ship mate—not even a mess-mate was found to offer a word in his behalf. This, we are informed is very unusual if not an unprecedented occurrence at a Court martial; for a sailor, even if he knows that he cannot save him, will step out before the Court and give an old shipmate a fair word at parting that he may not leave the world without one white spot in his character. This it is said is the third execution that has taken place since the American war.

During the year ending January 1840, the enormous number of 693 suicides took place in the city of New York—nearly an average of 2 per day.

JACOB M. HOWARD, Esq., of Detroit, has been nominated by the Whigs of Michigan as a candidate to represent that State in the next Congress.

A RELIC.—A cannon ball was recently dug up in Green street, Germantown, weighing twenty pounds, supposed to have been a British 18 pounder, used at the battle of Germantown in the Revolution.

An Incident.—The Philadelphia Standard relates a singular occurrence which took place on the 4th. An old gentleman from Indiana passing up Chestnut street, observed a crowd near the State House. On elbowing his way into the midst, he found a discussion going on between a friend of Gen. Harrison and a supporter of Mr. Van Buren. After listening a few moments, he accosted the Van Buren man and enquired, 'Did I not hear you style Gen. Harrison a coward?' 'Yes, replied the man, 'I did call him a coward and I have a right so to call him, for I know him well and served under him at Fort Meigs.' 'Do you know me?' asked our friend from Indiana. 'The man replied that he did not. 'Yes,' said the Indian, 'you do,—you certainly must remember Captain—'—of the company in which you served.' The poor old wretch immediately became pale with fear. 'I would not expose you continued your old commander and uttering things which you knew to be false as your own heart.' Turning to the bystanders, the Indian continued—'Gentlemen, this white haired old wretch belonged to a company commanded by me at Fort Meigs, under Gen. Harrison; he was publicly drummed out of the camp, after the retreat of the British and Indians, for theft and the grossest cowardice.'

The effect upon the people may be easily imagined.

Destruction of Life in Ancient Wars.—Accustomed as we are to the effects of war in civilized times, when the most bloody contests are followed by an increase in the numbers of the people, it is difficult to form a conception of the desolation which it produces in barbarous ages, when the void produced by the sword is not supplied by the impulse of subsequent tranquillity. A few facts will show its influence in former ages. It is ascertained by an exact computation, that when the three great capitals of Kharrassan were destroyed by Timur 4,347,000 persons were put to the sword. At the same time, 700,000 people were slain in the city of Mousul, which had risen in the neighborhood of the ancient Ninevah; and the desolation produced a century and a half before the sack of Genghis Khan had been at least as great.

Such were the ravages of this mighty conqueror and his Mogul followers, in the country between the Caspian and the Indus, that they almost exterminated the inhabitants; and five subsequent centuries have been unable to repair the ravages of four years. An army of 500,000 Moguls, under the sons of Genghis, so completely laid waste the provinces to the north of the Danube, that they have never since regained their former numbers; and in the famine consequent upon the irruption of the same barbarians into the Chinese empire, 13,000,000 are computed to have perished. During the invasion of Timur, twelve of the most flourishing cities of Asia, including Delhi, Ispalan, Bagdad and Damascus, were utterly destroyed, and pyramids of human heads, one of which contained 60,000 skulls, erected on their ruins. During thirty two years of the reign of Justinian, the barbarians annually made an incursion into the Grecian empire, and they carried off or destroyed at an average on each occasion 200,000 persons.—Nor was the depopulation of the southern and western provinces less during the same disastrous period. In the wars of Belshar in Africa, 5,000,000 of its population are computed by a contemporary writer to have perished; and, during the contests between that illustrious warrior and his successor Narses, and the barbarian armies of Italy, the whole Gothic nation and nearly 15 millions of the natives of Italy disappeared. The plague which followed those sanguinary contests, carried off still greater numbers than the sword; and during the fifty two years that it desolated the Roman empire, it is said to have destroyed a hundred millions of inhabitants.—Alison's Principles of Population.

STATISTICS OF MARRIAGE.

HINTS FOR THE LADIES.

We published some years since a table of the probabilities of Marriage at the different periods of life, in the case of females, for which we have no doubt the ladies will feel grateful. It was founded however on limited data, which were derived entirely from records of Marriages among the working classes. The following table supplies materials for more accurate conclusions, grounded on returns which comprehend all classes; and we think we shall confer a favor on our female readers by putting the results into a distinct form.

If we take 100 to represent the whole of a woman's chances of marriage between the ages of 15 and 70, the proportional chances in each period of five years will be as follows:

Age.	Chances of Marriage.
15 and under 20	14 1/2
20 " 25	52
25 " 30	18
30 " 35	6 1/2
35 " 40	3 3/4
40 " 45	2 3/4
45 " 50	1 1/2
50 " 55	3/4
55 " 60	1/4
60 " 65	1/10
65 " 70	1/20
	100

From the table it appears—

1. That one seventh part of all the females who marry in England are married between the ages of 15 and 20, or one seventh part of a woman's chances lie between those years.
2. That fully one half of all the women who marry, are married between 30 and 25, or one half of a woman's chances are comprised within these five years.
3. That between 25 and 35 precisely 2 thirds of a woman's chances of marriage are exhausted and only one third remains for the rest of her life up to 70.
4. That at 30 no less than 85 chances out of 100 are gone and 15, or about one seventh, only remain. She has strong reason now for improving her time.
5. At 35, a fraction, a tenth only remains, which is reduced to a twentieth at 40.
6. At 45, her chances of marriage have sunk to one fortieth; and at 50 to one hundredth. At 60 there is still a glimmering of hope, for it appears that among females about one marriage in one hundred takes place at and before the age of 70. The number of women married between 15 and 20 is six times greater than the number of men. The number of men and women married between 20 and 25 is very nearly equal, but the number of men married at all higher ages is greater than the number of women.—English Paper.

SILENT CHANGES.

At every election our friends have been astonished at the number of silent changes, at the men who had always supported Van Buren and who had never expressed any change of opinion, but who silently went to the polls and voted the Harrison ticket. These men are not noisy politicians; they examine for themselves closely into the merits of the different parties, and they arrive at the conclusion that the country needs a change. Having come to this conclusion they have no desire to hold interminable arguments with their former political associates, or to subject themselves to the persecution of a swarm of office holders; so they say nothing about it, but they are careful to vote. These silent changes are constantly increasing; and they will continue to increase as the policy of the administration becomes more developed, and the effects of that policy more apparent. These are changes against which the leaders of the party can make no provision, for they do not detect them until it is too late.—Burlington Free Press.

FLYING. The Paris papers give an account of a very remarkable invention, that of discovering a fulcrum, or point d'appui in the air. If the invention be properly described there is nothing to prevent balloons being employed in lieu of omnibuses, or railway cars. M. Eugene de Presne, is the inventor of the apparatus, and has submitted the discovery, to which he gives the name of *Moteur Atmosphérique*, to the Academy of Sciences, which body has appointed a committee to investigate the subject. The committee was engaged at the last advice in drawing up a report, and it is said that M. Arago treats the inventor with great distinction. In one of the experiments, among other great and noble personages, M. de Chateaubriand, M. de Torqueville, the Duc de Noailles, and M. Ampere, were assembled on the Quai d'Orsay watching with great interest the evolutions of a boat of singular construction, which glided up and down the Seine with and against wind and stream, and having as its sole moving power a sort of aerial wheel, where, in boats hitherto belonging to this lower earth, a sail or steam chimney should be.

Novel Rat Trap. A correspondent has sent us the following account of a newly invented rat trap, which has already been used with success. Take a barrel, and scratch a skin of parchment over it with a string; cut it across and at right angles, nearly to the outside. Take some dripping, and mix it with meal; smear it on the middle of the parchment. The rats will smell it, and treading on the parchment it will give way, and they will fall into the water in the barrel. Put a plank for them to creep up to the barrel's brink outside, and screw some oatmeal on it. You must not let the water be too deep, but set a brick endways in it, and the first rat that is caught will make a noise which will induce more, so that they will fight for possession of the brick, and the noise will draw others. Thus, in one night, the house may be cleared of rats, be they ever so many. Mice and other vermin may be caught in a similar manner.—Montreal Paper.

Feeling for Another. A Quaker once hearing a person tell how much he felt for another who was suffering and needed his assistance, drily asked him, 'Friend, hast thou felt in thy pocket for him?'

A Buckeye Banner.—One of the Harrison banners, at the Gathering in Guernsey county, Ohio read the following inscription: "We want no Grand Palace like Tyrants of old Adorned with FRENCH Carpets and vessels of GOLD; We want a 'Log Cabin' with a plain PUNcheon floor."

And the SAME sort of Money for RICH and for POOR.

The Albany Argus urges its friends to push the war into Africa. We trust they will be careful not to shoot any of the Vice President's family.

Legislature of Vermont.

Saturday, Oct. 10.
HOUSE. Bills Referred.—By Mr. Board, relating to a geological survey of the State, to a select committee of one from each county; by Mr. Chandler of W. reviving act taxing lands in Granby, to committee on land taxes.

Mr. Manser, Secretary of the Governor, transmitted the annual message, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Hodges, 500 copies were ordered to be printed.

The Senate came in, and the joint assembly made the following appointments:

Essex County.
Jesse Cooper, Spencer Clark, Assistant Justices, Greenleaf Webb, Guildhall, Sheriff.
David Hubbard, 2d, High Bailiff.
David Hubbard, Jr. States Attorney.
Royal Cutler, Judge of Probate.
Timothy Fairchild, John Dodge, Horace Hubbard, jail commissioners.
Lamoille County.
David P. Noyes, N. H. Thomas, Assistant Justices.
Martin Armstrong, Cambridge, Sheriff.
Joshua Luce, High Bailiff.
Harlow P. Smith, States Attorney.
Daniel Dodge, Judge of Probate.
M. L. Hart, V. W. Waterman, Almond Boardman, jail commissioners.
The several subjects suggested by the Governor's message were referred to the appropriate committees.

The Speaker announced the standing committees as follows:

Ways and Means.—Messrs Hodges, Cleveland of Coventry, Raymond, Hazen, Smith.
Military Affairs.—Messrs Smith of L. Cheney, Kendall, Carpenter of O. Mattocks.
Judiciary Committee.—Messrs Fullam, Closson, Chandler of W. Hubbard, Vilas.
Committee on Claims.—Messrs Baxter of Burlington, Cutler, Chandler of P. Warner of N. H. Baylies.
Roads and Canals.—Messrs Bascom, Porter of H. Colby, Sprague, Cutler.
On Banks.—Messrs Swift, Kinsman, Smith of P. Buckmaster, Simonds.
Insolvency.—Messrs Tenney, Corse, Loveland, Sanborn, Morgan.
Manufactures.—Messrs Higley, Baker, Coleman, Townsend, Billings.
Com. of Agriculture.—Messrs Hubbard of F. Foster of Swanton, Benham, Landon, Cole.
Land Tax Committee.—Messrs Hubbard, Buffum, Adams of Cavendish, Hawley, Morrill.
To make up Grand List.—Messrs Morse, Graves, Wells, Henry, Young, Ransay, Shack, Buck, Benton, Smith of Bridport, Carpenter of Orange, Walker of Thetford, Warner of Jerico, Spear, Bennett, Pierce, Hall of Ryegate, Hastings, of St. Johnsbury, Wheeler of Montgomery, Newton of St. Albans, Bailey, Noyes, Baxter of Barton, White, Hubbard of Guildhall, Ames of South Hero, Wardsworth.
General Committee.—Fish of Waterville, Boynton, Weeks of Bennington, Eager, Prentiss, Hyde, Parker, Gilmore, Putnam of Middlesex, Denison, Kingley, Allen of Irasburg, DeForest, Ladd.
On Education.—Messrs. Beard, Onion, Sabu, Bridman, Paul of Middleton.
Distributing Committee.—Messrs. Park, Harris, Bryant, Dodge, Walker of Whiting, Howe, Smith of Bolton, Boyce, Bigelow, Hamilton, Luce, Paige, Schell, Ladd.

Monday, Oct. 12.

SENATE. Resolutions. By Mr. Palmer, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of a law making town grand jurors informing officers of the counties where they reside; Mr. Dana, instructing that committee to inquire into the expediency of certain additional